dent during the parade. Sir Knight James Wemple, past grand commander of the Nebraska Division, K. T., who now lives here, was thrown from his horse, suffering a bad fracture of one leg.

AT LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.

Addresses by Gen. Cox, President Harrison and Others-Dedicatory Exercises. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the head of the procession passed through the magnificent memorial arch at the entrance to Lakeview and began the march along the winding and gently-ascending drives leading to the bluff at the rear of the cemetery on which the memorial is situated. The tired people, disregarding the warnings to keep off the grass, had spread themselves all over the beautiful city of the dead. Many had spent the forenoon wandering through the delightful ravines and watching the graceful swans upon the numerous little lakes. The first strains of music from the bands brought them from their retreats, however, and a rush for the place where the exercises were to occur was begun. The sides of the bluff and the plateau at the top were quickly packed with people, and a crowd of fifty thousand

assembled around the platform from which the speaking was to take place. There were loud cheers when the President and other distinguished guests arrived and were given seats. Mrs. Garfield and her four sons James, Harry, Abram and Irving-and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown (nee Mollie Garfield), occupied seats on the platform, as did George Kennan, the lecturer, who was Mrs. Garfield's guest. Bishop Richard Gilmour, of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland, also sat with the distinguished speakers of the The exercises began at 3:15 o'clock. Ex-

President Hayes, who is the President of the Garfield Memorial Association, presided. His kindly, beaming face is familiar to the people of northern Ohio, and when he arose he was generously applauded. When "America" had been sung by the memorial chorus, General Hayes spoke as "Feliow-citizens-James Abram Garfield,

Union soldier, a statesman and scholar, and President of the United States, having died in the path of duty, his countryme of all the States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia-and especially his friends and neighbors of the city of Cleveland and of the Western Reserveaided by many good people in other lands, have erected this memorial and enduring structure to perpetuate his memory to future generations. This noble purpose has been fitly embodied by the eminent architect, Mr. George Keller, in the memorial structure, which will now be dedicated in the presence of this multitude of witnesses. Upon these ceremonies the divine blessing will be invoked by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Leonard." Bishop Leonard's prayer was an elequent

ORATION OF EX-GOVERNOR COX. At the conclusion of the prayer ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati, the orator of the day, was introduced.

and carnest one.

General Cox began his address by saying that the spot chosen for the erection of the memorial was the most suitable that could have been chosen. "Garfield," he said, "was a type of the Western Reserve boy, and his marble effigy under this dome is a sort of anotheosis of Western Reserve manhood." The speaker then paid tribute to the sterling qualities of the New Englanders who settled the region, and traced the early childhood of Garfield. "Our political literature," said General Cox, "is apt to dwell upon a public man's narrow circumstances in youth, as if they called for sympathetic pity or for a heightened admiration at the energy and ability which rose from such unpromising beginnings. Some of us are old enough to remember when Clay was pictured as the 'mill-boy of the siashes,' and Ewing as the 'salt-boiler of the Muskingum.' As 'pet names' among party followers they do well enough in giving something of the picturesque to campaign advocacy; but we must be candid enough to admit that they mean nothing more than that the youth of men, who became leaders in a new country, must be spent in the way that others live. When the dense forests of Ohio had to be cleared and made into farms, chopping and log-ging, burning the wood, leaching the ashes, making 'black salts' of the lye, were part of every farmer's experience, and a valuable part of every boy's education. We may put away the notion that Garfield needed any pity for a hard or pinching boyhood. He himself looked back upon it with content, if not with pride. He was not pam-pered, but neither was he ground down. He knew his chances were as good as those of his mates. He did not dream how far he might go, but he knew he could mount. He learned that he was not only as strong and as nimble as those about him, but he could spell them down in the spelling-school, and out-cipher them at the black-board. What more could a boy in the Cuyahoga

osed in 1856 with his graduation from Williams College. In 1859 Garfield was nominated State Senator from Portage and Summit counties. "It spoke volumes for the character of our people," said General Cox, "that when the danger of armed collision had become imminent, and their sturdy courage did not shrink from the thought, they still chose intellectual leaders to guide the storm who were professionally men of peace, in full confidence that their cause was one that could well afford to wait till such men said forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and that it was time to trike. Garfield was already well known in his district as an eloquent and unflinching dvocate on the side of slavery restriction; but his canvass after his nomination widened and strengthened his reputation. It need hardly be said that he was a prominent figure in the Legislature from the opening of the session in January, 1860. With characteristic zeal he applied himself to all the business of the Senate making himself ready and familiar with the rules of parliamenary procedure and with all the conditions of practical success in legislation. The first ession was an apprenticeship in the new duties, but it was also something more. It made him known as a man capable of firstrate eminence in affairs. It showed he had the tact to catch the spirit of adeliberative body and to mold its action without provoking antagonisms or making needless hafing or jealousy. It proved that sooner or later a congressional service would be in the natural evolution of things unless he should refuse. As a straw which showed the operation of his ewn mind it may be well to note that in this senatorial term he

was admitted to an examination for the bar

by the Supreme Court without the usual

evidence of going through a law clerkship.

He had not yet recognized the fact that his connection with his college must be broken; but he saw the possibility, at least, that the calls of public duty would prove inconsistent with the constancy of devotion demanded of a college president and looked to the practice of the law as a secular employment more easily affitting into vicissiployment more easily fitting into vicissi-General Cox then alluded to the exciting condition of affairs in the winter of 1860-61. saying: "It was in the midst of these appalling circumstances, and in the debates questions directly affecting the national life, that Garfield spent the adjourned session of the General Assembly. It hardly need be said that in such an apprenticeship statesmanship was rapidly learned by one who had the natural gifts for it. But the gathering war-cloud brought still more startling questions of personal duty. What should he do if civil war should actually break out? His plans of life had been as remote as the poles from any connection with military ideas or practice. If not quite elerical in his relations, he certainly ad looked upon his life as one professionally devoted to peace. He was revolving the matter in his mind, but postponing its decision, hoping that it need not be de-

most thoughtful of men, he sees that no future can be planned. He drops his tools upon the work-bench, he leaves the plough in the furrow, or he shuts the door of his college lecture-room behind him, with the solemn thought that God only knows whether he shall ever come back to resume his work. If he be a thoughtful man (and Gartield was broadly and deeply thoughtful) he calmly reckons his life already given for the land he loves; and should he come home safe and sound again, he will receive it as a new gift, almost as one raised from the dead. He hardly looks to to-morrow. To-day's task fills all his mind, and to do it well is the soldier's standard of right living." right living.

General Cox paid tribute to Garfield's capacity as a military officer, briefly sketched his career in Congress, and highly eulogized his faculty for grasping and treating fairly all sides of great questions. In concluding his address he said: "His nomination to the presidency, and the canvass in which he was elected, revealed the fact that he was regarded by hosts of people with a favor akin to warm personal affection. His popularity was shown to be wide and solid, and he a people's leader who strengthened the party that nominated him. No doubt the sad story of his untimly end quickened men's sympathy and made friends of some who had been coldly critical or hostile. His spirit would gratefully appreciate the sweet human charity which, for his sufferings, would disarm all enmity, and make men of all parties unite in common appreciation of his noble gifts, his loveable nature, his ardent patriotism, and his great public services.

"And so men of all parties have united to build this memorial and to place this statue upon its pedestal to commemorate these vitures and these services. Antagonisms are here forgotten. Cynical carping has no place here. The good, the great, the strong. the wise, and the patriotic were all so abundant in him that out of them the young of coming generations may construct an ideal on which to mould themselves. The weaknesses, the limitations, the im-perfections incident to human nature, and which every man must humbly acknowledge his share in, may here be dropped from view, and the model to be imitated is made up of those noble and generous qualities which were so marked in the man we honor to-day.

"The people of this land, far and near, are, at this very hour, decorating the graves of their fallen patriots and heroes with affectionate and heartfelt love and reverence. Our task is part of theirs. We oin our countrymen in the loving duty. This memorial is a permanent decoration of the tomb where lies the body of a soldier and a patriot, whose services to his country were so great and so brilliant that the dignity of this structure and the durability of this monument only gives fitting expres-sion to the solidity of trust, the honor and the regard with which the American people cherish the memory of such as he. May lesson in patriotic endeavor which it was designed to be; and may many generations, as they look upon it, find it stimulating them to that nobler manhood which shall develop our free institutions into all they

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TRIBUTE. The "Hallejuah Chorus," by Handel, was next sung, after which President Harrison was introduced. He was greeted by prolonged cheering, and spoke with earnest-

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizensthank you most sincerely for this cordial greeting, but I shall not be betrayed by it into a lengthy speech. The selection of this day for these exercises—a day conse-crated to the memory of those who died that there might be one flag of honor and authority in this Republic [applause]-is most fitting. That one flag encircles us with its folds to-day, the unrivaled object of our loyal love. [Applause.]

"This monument, so imposing and tasteful, fittingly typifies the grand and symmetrical character of him in whose honor it has been builded. [Applause.] His was 'the arduous greatness of things done.' No friendly hands constructed and placed for his ambition a ladder upon which he might climb. His own brave hands framed and nailed the cleats upon which he climbed to the heights of public usefulness and fame. [Applause.] He never ceased to be a student and instructor. Turning from peaceful pursuits to army service, he quickly mastered tactics and strategy, and in a brief army career taught some valuable essons in military science. [Applause] Turning again from the field to the councils of state, he stood among the great debaters that have made our national Congress illustrious. What he might have been or done as President of the United States is chiefly left to friendly augury based upon a career that had no incident o failure or inadequacy. [Applause.] The cruel circumstances attending his death had but one amelioration—that space of life was given him to teach from his dying bed a great lesson of patience and forbear-ance. [Applause.] His mortal part will find honorable rest here, but the lessons of his life and death will continue to be instructive and inspiring incidents in American history." [Great applause.]

President Harrison was followed by Vicepresident Morton, Governor Campbell and General Schoffeld, who made short speeches REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

There were cries for General Sherman The speaker then traversed the remainder | and when the old warrior responded there was tumultuous cheering. General Sher-

"Comrades all-I will not occupy but a minute of your time. You see me here today. Your President and our former President will tell you I am not General Sherman in Cleveland, but a pioneer of the first order [laughter], and, if you come to New Yourk, our Vice-president will tell you I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce; but, boys, when I see that badge upon your cap and the star upon your breast, I thank God, here in Ohio, I am old-fashioned 'Uncle Billy.' [Laughter.] I have come here to your beautiful city to pay my tribute of love to the memory of James Abram Garfield, whom I saw after he was wounded, and whose body I accompanied to this spot; and now it delights me to see yonder temple, be it what it may. I see no statue of Garfield from where I stand, but I see a temple, a monument, erected to his memory, not for you and me, boys—for our careers have run— but for your children and those who are to come after us. There it will stand, pointing to Heaven-seen from the beautiful lake by all who pass across its peaceful osom-and to those who come after you, by land and by sea, it points to a man who was the finest type of manhood, of soldier and citizen, that my memory recalls." [Applause. In conclusion General Sherman said: "I thank you, my friends. Carry your banners to the outer walls, and as long as we live let us stand by those who are true and faithful to us in the days of peril." [Applause.] Secretary Windom, Postmaster-general Wanamaker, Attorney-general Miller, Sec-

retary Rusk and Bishop Gilmour spoke briefly, and ex-Postmaster-general Thomas L. James bowed in response to the cheers that greeted his introduction.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S ORATION. Then there were loud calls for Major Mc-

Kinley. Stepping forward, he said: "Mr. President and my Fellow-citizens-It is not what we say of General Garfield here to-day, but what he did, which will live. The Nation loved Garfield, and he was worthy of the Nation's love. [Aplause.] There perhaps was never the United States in the popular branch of Congress a more leader than James Abram Garfield Applause. And it has already been said here to-day that was his great, ave, his greatest field. He was the leader of that great body which is nearest to the hearts of the American people." [Applause.]
Major McKinley said that Garfield had been his friend and adviser, and that he held him in affectionate regard. He referred to Garfield as President, and said no President since Washington, Lincoln and

Grant had stood nearer the American "Weep for the Brave" was sung by the Memorial Chorus. This was followed by brief ceremonies by the Knights Templars, after which the "Doxology" was sung, and | prejudice have the effect of making Mr.

gentle hand has touched the tempest of human passion and Thy voice, which calmed stormsed Galilee, has commanded, "Peace, be still." In obedience to Thy behest, many a whiterobed angel has borne trophies of lasting good to mankind, from bloody
battle-field, as Runnymede and Appomattox
can testify. "Even sorrow, touched by Thee,
grows bright," and we have seen the evolution
of Thy purposes out of the darkest and saddest
years of our national history. It befits us to remember these things and to recognize Thy presmber these things and to recognize Thy pres-

ence and Thy supreme authority where we can-not hear Thy voice or see Thy hand. The safest and best commander of armies, like our own Washington, is a man of prayer. The best and wisest statesman seeks counsel from Thee, as did our own Garfield, and heeds the words of Thy written law. In our Nation's con-flicts the warm union of the people's trustful prayers was a stimulus to her struggling armies and to her perplexed statesmen, while it served as a sedative to the excited and anxious homes from which our citizen soldiery had gone. Thus the final arbitrament was referred to Thee, and we gratefully accept the result. Reposing un-der the shadow of Thy protection, we now be-seech Thee to so rule and direct in the affairs of this Nation that sober reason and just counsels may ever hereafter save us from domestic or foreign complications, and that, in every controversy, peaceful means may be sufficient to ad-

We assemble to-day in this cemetery, hallowed by the tears of sorrowing friends who have laid away their dead within this sacred tinclosure, to set apart to its intended purpose this monument erected to the memory of one whom the people had chosen to rule them by administering their laws. A cruel and guilty hand struck him down, and the whole land was then too much enraged at this stupendous wrong to mourn with meek and chastened tears, but alloyed their sorrow with resentful wrath, and left to this later day the expression of a more seemly sorrow, an with it the setting apart of this memorial. As Abraham consecrated Machphelah, and Jacob his Bethel; as Sinai became a witness and Joshua reared his Gilgal, so we meet on this occasion consecrate this monument, that it may express the appreciation of a grateful people for Thy gift to them in the person of their knightly brother and honored ruler, James Abram Garfield, who was conspicuous both as a soldier and a statesman; and that it may direct the attention of the people of succeeding genera-tions to his modest and masterful virtues. May this monument ever be a reproof to indolence, a check to vice fand a stimulus to manly aspira-tions in the young men of this land who may hereafter look upon it. May it inspire hope in the hearts of toil-worn mothers when the trials of life press them heavily as they here contem-plate the worth and high station reached by the humble widow's son. And, while place and power are possible to few, may we all learn that wrong and violence can rob the worthy for only a little season—that true worth will find its ap-propriate setting—and that although men may ail and err, heaven stands pledged to put upon every head its appropriate crown.

Grant Thy gracious blessing upon the order's Christian Knighthood-this assembly of the people of this city, this State, this Nation and upon their rulers. May Thy benign guidance and protection extend to the President of the

United States, his Cabinet and those who have been called to preside within the Nation's legislative halls. May her Senators learn wisdom from Thee, her Congressmen be zealous to do Thy will, and her courts judge according to Thy statutes, while her army and navy police both land and sea in such manner as to maintain the rights and promote the welfare of all. May Th church on earth be pure, Thy ministers faithful and may Thy revealed truths never be obscured by superstition. May the bright rays of Thy providential favor shine upon the American people in the face of Jesus Christ, the "sun of righteousness," and may His beams speedily illumine the inhabitants of the whole earth, whose coming commingling joy shall then celebrate in harmonious strains the triumphs of Him whose right it is to reign as "King of kings and Lord of lords." Grant these, our Heavenly Father, and all other gifts Thy sovereign wisdo may devise, and Thy love bestow, through Jesus Christ, our mediator and redeemer, and not unto us, but unto Thy name we will give all the

It was 6 o'clock before the exercises were concluded, and midnight before the last of the vast crowd had been able to secure transportation from the cemetery to the

Departure of the President and Party. CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—President Harrison and his party, with the exception of Attorney-general Miller, who goes Indianapolis, left Cleveland at o'clock to-night for Pittsburg. They will remain there until to-morrow evening, to attend the Scotch-Irish congress, and then proceed to Washington. Quite a crowd witnessed the departure of the presidential party, and cheered as the train steamed away.

THE CENSUS QUESTIONS.

If Persons Refuse to Answer the Cases W Be Referred to the Attorney-General. Washington Special to New York Evening Post.

Commissioner Porter smiled when shown sundry newspaper extracts prophesying what indignant citizens would do when put upon the inquisitorial rack by his census enumerators and requested to answer questions about the mental and physical disapilities of members of their families and the incumbrances on their real estate. "As regards these matters," said he, "no citizen need give himself any uneasiness. Our enumerators will not make nuisances of themselves. They will present the questions politely, and if any person sees tit not to answer, he will not be pressed by the enumerator, whose duty ends with the single asking. If an answer is refused the enumerator will simply note that fact on the return he sends to headquarters. As it is possible that some persons would not feel disposed to answer questions put by one of their neighbors, and take the risk of their affairs becoming a topic of | been successful. Suppose the dome of the neighborhood gossip, there will be sent, to | Capitol stooped to its base; suppose Robert all persons who so refuse, a circular from the bureau direct, asking them to please submit answers in writing, and in a sealed envelope, to the commissioner. Here, of course, the chances are that nobody who knows them from Adam will ever see one

of these answers. The papers will be thrown in with thousands, perhaps millions, of others, and put through the machine as if there were no personal significance attached to them. If any one so appealed to still refuses, I have no course left to me but to turn over his case to the Department of Justice, to be dealt with as the Attorney-general sees fit. My duty is simply to make a compilation of certain statistics which the law calls for. I have nothing to do with any prosecutions that may grow out of the refusals to answer questions. All those matters are to be settled between the persons refusing to answer and the federal law authorities. If a man prefers paying his lawyer's fees and his fines to answering questions, of course that is his affair. I don't believe we shall have many cases to report, though, for most of the excitement thus far has probably been worked up for newspaper ef-

"You are sure of having full legal authority to ask all these questions?" "The questions about property are as sharply defined by the terms of the law as any one could ask to have them, certainly; while questions as to physical and mental disabilities are asked in every country in Europe, and are as old in this country as the fifth census, why should they so suddenly have been discovered to be an ontrage? They are of great scientific importance, for upon the proportion of defectives must be based, to a large extent, our estimates of a nation's strength and the influence of its peculiar civilization upon the people. Take France, for example, with. her 36,000,000 population and her 2,000,000 persons who are in some way affected by disease, or mental incapacity, or lack of one or more of the normal senses. No one could question the importance of statistics

touching one-eighteenth—5½ per cent,—of the entire population of that country.

"In my judgment, the feeling which is represented as having been aroused in some quarters is much exaggerated in the description, and what there is of it is not destined to be long-lived. No sane person pretends to deny the value of a ceusus, on general principles, in our day; and yet, less than a century and a half ago, they raised the greatest outcry in England over the very idea of outraging the privacy of British subjects by such an inquisition." "But if, in spite of legal prosecutions and every other agency employed in the work, there still remain a number of persons who will not furnish the information sought?"

"We can go on without them. They will not necessarily affect our percentages,"

Clarkson and Civil-Service Reform. It is discouraging to the real friends of civil-service reform to see this mugwump

SOUTHERNERS ADMONISHED

Eloquent and Timely Words from Senator Ingalls at Gettysburg Battle-Field.

Decoration Day Oration That Will Prove Good Reading for Rising Generations-Soldiers' Monument Corner-Stone Laid.

THE DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

Many Persons Visit the Historic Battle-Fiel -Oration by Senator Ingalls. GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.-The morning of Decoration day dawned clear and beautiful, and rain, the Nemesis that almost invariably hounds this occasion, seems to havefor once relieved this place of its presence. Senator Ingails was enthusi astically received. From early morning the people of the outliving villages and country rolled into town in vehicles of every make and description until the town was filled with pedestrians. About 10 o'clock the first excursion arrived, and with short intervals, the railroads entering here poured in visitors from Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, York and other cities. On the Western Maryland road the eleven extras were run in anywhere from four sections downward, of ten coaches each, and by 1 o'clock the streets were a moving, pushing crowd of humanity. The congressional train bearing the mem-

bers of the Senate and House stopped at the railroad cut on the first day's field. Here the statesmen left the cars, and Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the national House, welcomed them in behalf of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, of which he is a director. Colonel Batcheldor, government historian of the battle, then took charge of the party, and explained in terse, but graphic, language the battle of the first day, the death o Reynolds and the retreat of the First and Eleventh corps through the town. From here the train returned to the Round Top branch, and passed along the very center of the battle-field to Little Round Top. Here the party disembarked and ascended the round tops, where the "valley of death" skirts the hill at this point. Colonel Batcheldor detailed the engagement along the federal left, Longstreet's assault, the awful carnage of the wheat-field and the death of Farnsworth. Again resuming the cars, the return was made to Hancock Station, where, after describing the charge of Pickett and the wounding of the Second Corp commander on the third day, the party took carriages prepared for them and drove through the Soldiers' National Cemetery and over Culp's hill to the Baltimore pike, and thence to the town.

While the Congressmen were wandering over the battle-field the regular Decorationday exercises in the National Cemetery took lace. The procession was formed on Chambersburg street, with the right resting on Center square, and moved out Baltimore street. After reaching the cemeter the programme was: Dirge by the band until the national monument was reached ceremonies at the graves by the Grand Army of the Republic, strewing of flowers by the public school children and military company; music by a select choir, "Decoration" and "Let Them Rest."

The line of march then proceeded to the rostrum at the south end of the grounds. Here Hon. Edward McPherson acted as master of ceremonies, and the prayer was made by Rev. W. H. Keith, of Luzerne county. There was music by the choir, Dropping from the Ranks;" an oration by Senator Ingalls; music, "Oh, Starry Flag, and benediction by Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D. of Gettysburg.

SENATOR INGALLS'S ADDRESS. Senator Ingalls said in substance: "The high tide of the rebellion broke on this field and along these rocky hills in a flood of blood and flame that ebbed away at Appomattox. Three summer days changed this hamlet to an oppoh, and gave to this locality an immortality equal to Marathon, Marston, Mcor and Waterloo, It is thus that we have assembled twentyfive years after to again pay the tribute of homage, respect and reverence to the dead that sleep here. It is just twenty-five years since the last shot was fired. Twenty-five years since the hosts were marshaled for the last review. They assembled within the shadow of the dome of the Capitol they had saved. The splendor of the vernal sun illuminated the scene and shimmered on the flag as it glimmers in its glory above them. It was host without number welcomed with tumultuous acclaim. The hosts of Grant, Sherman, Logan and Hancock, and above them flashed and glimmered the redeemed glory of the flag. It was their flag. Had it not been for their sacrifices, and that of their sleeping comrades, this flag would have been a dishonored rag. "I have sometimes thought what would

have been our emotions had the rebellion Toombs fulfilled his insolent menace to count his slaves within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument; suppose the stars and stripes had gone down in defeat before the stars and bars, what would have been our emotions? I confess for myself to have never ceased to implore that all men might be free, to hope that some time by some desperate battle the Union might have been restored. I should have kept, in some secret repository, some emblem of the stars and stripes, which I would have taught my children to love and cherish. "Now, in view of the occurrences of the last two days in the extinct capital of the extinct Confederacy, I wish to say a few words. I have no desire on this sacred occasion to revert to any subject that is inconsistent with the solemnity of the hour. but, unless the ideas for which our dead died were right, they have died in vain. But the only regret that seems to be felt by our

adversaries is that in the rebellion they failed to succeed. Robert E. Lee was undoubtedly one of the greatest soldiers of the age, lofty of character, pure of life, and with lineage dating back to the morning of patriotism in this hemisphere. He was 'without fear and without reproach.' Had Lee adhered to the sentiments expressed shortly before the rebellion, he would to-day have been the foremost citizen of this republic. He was offered the command of our armies. For twenty-five years his sword had been under the flag of the Republic. He had been educated at her expense and had taken the oath to support her constitution and her laws, but he violated his oath, put aside his sword, and took the leadership of the most causeless rebellion since the devil rebelled against heaven, and yet in perjury and violation of faith and honor. On the day for twenty-five years made sacred, those who profess to have accepted the results of the war in good faith, selecting this occasion, in all the other anniver-

saries of the 365 days of the year, with every augmentation of msolence point to the South that this is an example after which they should copy—a confederate flag is placed in the hand of Washington. |Cries of 'shame, shame!'] What wonder if the dead should cry against the sacrilege.
"We are told 'God alone knows which side was right.' To make the Constitution of the United States the supreme law of freemen, millions enlisted and thousands gave up their lives, wives were widowed, children orphaned, and yet one-half of the rising generation is being taught that 'God alone knows which was right.' Carnage reigned on hundreds of battle-fields. Now the sun rises on no master and sets

no slave. The shame the Republic is washed out. Liberty is the law of the land and yet 'God alone knows which was right.' If we were not right, if nationality is not better than secession, then these ceremonies are without significance. The war for the Union was the greatest crime of the century and our soldiers rank with the successful pugilists who fight in the ring for the championship belt of the world. If they were not right, national morality is a fic-tion, loyalty a name and patriotism a fatal

after which the "Doxology" was sung and cided, when the attack upon Fort Sunfer came to drive away our dreams of peace as straws in the path of a tornade. The way then became plain for a tew steps at least. First, Ohio was to give the national government the legislative help it needed to organize its armies and fill its treasury; then the personal duty to do a man's part in the fight would follow. "Grand Prelate L. F. Vancleve officiating. The service consisted of repositive reading, must and with becoming reverence to officiating and the browning reverence to officiating and with becoming reverence to officiating and with becoming reverence to officiating and with becoming reverence to officiating and with Decoming reverence to officiating and the body-politic.

"This tendency of the Sorth must be rediction, loyalty a name and patriotism a fatal to derive benefits from it. The only real test of any scheme of civil-service reform is the officiating. The service consisted of responsive reading, must be rediction by the very people who need, above the flesson of it and to derive benefits from it. The only real test of the World must be rediction, loyalty a name and patriotion, and any of the body-politic.

"This tendency of the Sorth must be rediction to the only real test of any scheme of civil-service. That is the efficiency of the serv

permit such transactions. They are our countrymen, united to us by a common heritage, so they say, but when they assert that Lincoln and Davis, Grant and Lee. Logan and Jackson were equal, and that 'God alone knows which was right,' it is sacrilege of the vilest type and needs

The Senator was listened to with the greatest attention, and frequently applauded.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Troy, N. Y .- A Patriotic and Aged Catholic Priest. TROY, N. Y., May 30.—The laying of the corner-stone of the Rensselaer county soldiers' and sailors' monument was a feature of the observance of Memorial day in this city. Early this morning committees from Grand Army posts visited the cemeteries and decorated the graves of their dead comrades. In Oakwood the graves of Gen. John E. Wool, Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen. Wm. B. Tibbetts, and other distinguished soldiers, received special atten-

At Washington square, the site of the monument, a grand-stand was erected to hold 1,600 persons. On the platform were seven hundred school children, who sang patriotic songs. The corner-stone was laid by Col. C. L. McArthur, president of the monument association. He made the dedicatory address. Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in service in the United States, and who kept the stars and stripes flying from the steeple of St. Mary's Church here all during the war, made an address. made an address.

OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

Usual Exercises at Chicago—Lincoln's Statue

Hidden by Wreaths and Flowers. CHICAGO, May 30.—Decoration day wa generally observed in this city. Business was suspended. The day was bright and warm. This morning the Grand Army posts of the city gathered at their respective headquarters, and, led by bands of musicians and carrying wreaths and flowers, proceeded to the various cemeteries, where the graves of the soldier dead were decorated. The young people hied themselves to the parks and groves, or participated in various out-door athletic sports. Among the decorations was that of the bronze statue of Abrham Lincoln, in Lincoin Park. The tall, gaunt figure and its pedestal were nearly hidden under a pro-fusion of wreaths and flowers. The decoration was under the auspices of Lyon Post, G. A. R., and this organization has undertaken to continue the ceremony annually. The usual military and civic parade was held this afternoon. The day was excessively hot for this season of the year, the thermometer marking ninety degrees at 2 P. M.

At Milwaukee Soldiers' Home. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 80.-Twelve hundred veterans were marshaled on the broad arena in front of the National Soldiers' Home, this morning, under the command of Maj. W. W. Rowley as marshal of the day. Just before the procession moved out from the home, Governor Knox was taken quite ill and was conveyed to his residence. Col. John L. Mitchell took his place with the orator of the day. The veterans were marshaled around the speaker's stand the precision companies with a dress-parade. The exercises here were in charge of Dr. W. Leighton, surgeon of the home. The band played the dirge that was written for the funeral services of President Lincoln, the Rev. Dr. Putten offered prayer, a choir of children sang the national hymn, and Dr. Leighton introduced Capt. J. V. Quarles, the orator of the day.

Sadness at Johnstown. Johnstown, Pa., May 30.—The banks, city offices and other public places of business were closed to-day and business throughout the town was generally suspended. A very solemn feeling prevailed, as the thoughts of the people involuntarily revert to Decoration day a year ago, which was the last day upon earth for thousands of Johnstown's people. The finding of the body of James M. Rosensteel, one of the most prominent residents of the place, at the expiration of the year is a vivid reminder of the flood

At Various Points.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Memorial day was observed here in the usual way. Business was quite generally suspended WINCHESTER, Va., May 30 .- The local G. . R. post, accompanied by the Winchester Light Infantry and citizens, marched to the National Cemetery this morning, and, after appropriate ceremonies, decorated with flowers the graves of the Union dead. KANSAS CITY, May 30 .- Memorial day was generally observed in this city. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds, and a rain-storm seemed imminent. This morning fitting ceremonies were conducted at Union, Elmwood and Mount St. Mary's cemeteries, under the direction of G. A. R. posts. A grand parade was held this after-

The Cost of Newspapers. Eugene M. Camp, in June Century.

What is the total annual cost to the wholesale purchasers of news-namely, the publishers—of the entire news product of the United States? An answer to this question would be of interest, but it has never been answered. For several years I have been gathering information upon which to base an estimate. Publishers have uniformly extended me every courte-sy; nevertheless, I find it an exceedingly difficult quantity to arrive at, and for my figures I do not claim absolute accuracy. Publishers in this country annually expend something near the following sums for

The business of the Associated Press. a mutual concern which pays nothing for its news, and which serves its patrons at approximate cost, amounts to \$1,250,000 per annum, and that of the United Press, a stock corporation; is \$450,000 per annum. The former aims to provide news about all important events, in which work \$120,000 in telegraph tolls is expended; while the latter endeavors, above all else, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective papers served.

Congressional Appropriations.

Buffalo Commercial (Rep.) Conservative members of Congress are beginning to feel a little uneasy about the way appropriation bills are piling up this session. It is about time somebody in Congress began to feel uneasy, in view of the popularity of such crazy schemes as the service pension that was passed by the House recently. To the Plumbs and Morrills (Kansas) a hundred millions more or less doesn't matter, but to the country and to the Republican party it means much. No doubt the old heads in the Senate will straighten things out materially before the session ends.

She Wanted Proof.

Citizen Train's declaration that he has circled the earth and has discovered that it is not round is a reminder of the lady who visited Italy. When she returned her friend said to her impressively: "You have visited Italy. Now tell me, do, is it shaped like a boot, as the maps represent?"

That's Entirely Different,

I' as asserted by the free-traders, the tariff made farm products of all kinds low in price, perhaps these gentlemen will kindly come to the front now and admit that it is the tariff which is responsible for the big advance in farm prices.

Not Much Worse.

Philadelphia Press.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AMERICANS DINE STANLEY

Banquet Tendered the Distinguished Explorer by "The Colony" in London.

Salisbury Given a Quiet Slap in His Speech-Russian Nihilist of Princely Blood-Blunder by Mr. Parnell.

AMERICAN BANQUET TO STANLEY. He Says Nothing About His Citizenship, but Gives Salisbury a Slap.

LONDON, May 30.—The American colony

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

in London entertained Stanley at a banquet, at which were present 350 guests, including members of Parliament, members of the American legation and consulate, military officers and the leading members of Stanley's expedition. Mr. John C. New. United States consul-general, presided, and proposed a toast to the Queen. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, toasted President Harrison, and in the course of his remarks indorsed the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke that the peoples of England and America were essentially one. The feat performed by Mr. Stanley, he said, was one of the best traditions of the race. Mr. New proposed the health of Mr. Stanley, whose work spoke for itself. He referred to the rapid growth of America, and said the same thing was possible in Africa. At the conclusion of his remarks he presented to Mr. Stanley, on behalf of his fellow Americans, an American flag and shield in recognition of his achievements. Mr. Stanley, in a humorous speech, told how Mr. Bennett had sent him to Africa, where he learned, first, that it was not the custom to wear light trousers in broad daylight, and, last, how to choose good soldiers and officers. He referred to the panish and other commissions given to him by the Herald, and said that when he emembered how long he himself had been in learning that there was some good in Africa he could forgive the Premier for his slight mistakes in African geography, and the merchants of England for letting slip their opportunities for trade. He hoped that Englishmen would see that enterprise

in Africa was protected. Mr. Stanley disappointed his hearers by making no mention whatsoever of the question of his citizenship, since everybody has evinced curiosity to observe whether he will feel himself at liberty to accept any title or other mark of distinction which it may please the Queen to bestow upon him. Mr. Stanley is now an American citizen, though born a subject of the Queen, and no one is as yet informed as to whether he is at liberty to avail himself of her Majesty's gracious intentions toward him, nor, indeed, whether or not he still regards himself as an American. As a souvenir of the occasion each guest was presented with an album containing

photographs and autogaaphs of the ex-plorer and the staff which accompanied him on his journey across the Dark Conti-

A PRINCELY ANARCHIST.

Russian Noble Among the Plotters Against

the Czar Arrested in Paris. Paris, May 30.-Baron de Mochenheim the Russian embassador at Paris, visited M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, today, and thanked him for the vigilance of the French police in detecting the plot against the Czar of the Nihilists who were arrested vesterday. Among the persons arrested is the man Demsci, who was injured by the accidental explosion of a bomb in Zurich. last March. At the examination of the Nihilists all denied that they had been plotting. Most of them declined to reply to the magistrate's questions on the ground of insufficient knowledge of the rench language. An analysis of the explosives shows that they were composed largely of panclastite. The maximum penalty for the secret manufacturing of explosives is five years' imprisonment. Nakatchise, one of the prisoners, belongs to a Russian princely family. He, with Men-delsohn and Demsci, supplied the money for the purchase of the chemicals used in making the explosives.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Parnell Makes a Serious Blunder That Puzzles the Nationalists. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, May 30.-The selection by Mr.

Parnell of Sir John Pope Hennessey, formerly Governor of Mauritius, to contest the parliamentary seat for North Donegal. made vacant by the resignation of Mr. James E. O'Doherty, is regarded by the Nationalists generally as an ill-advised nomination. Sir James is a man of unquestioned ability and integrity, and an earnest advo-cate of home rule, but is not and has never been in accord with the bulk of the Nationalist party, owing to his outspoken con-demnation of certain methods with which he was not in sympathy. Of course there is no doubt of his election, should he consent to stand, but Mr. Parnell's insistence upon his candidacy in the face of the strong opposition within the party cannot be otherwise than productive of friction difficult to remove.

Bulgarian Conspirators Convicted. SOFIA, May 30 .- The trial of Major Panitza and nine others, charged with conspiring against the government of Bulgaria, ended to-day. Major Panitza, Captain Kalobokoff. of the Russian army, and Major Amandoff and Major Rizoff were found guilty. Major Panitza was sentenced to death. The court, however, intimated that Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, might possibly commute his sentence to imprisonmentifor fifteen years. Captain Kalobokoff was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Major Amandoff and Major Rizoff were each sentenced to imprisonment for six years. The six other persons charged with complicity in the conspiracy were acquitted.

London Policemen May Strike. LONDON, May 30.-London householders are very uneasy at the prospect that the metropolis will be without police protection within a few days. The recent agitation on the force has culminated in a secret meeting which forwarded an ultimatum to the Chief Commissioner and Home Secretary calling for an immediate redress of grievances, failing to obtain which a local strike of 16,000 policemen will be organized in London. The men demand an increase of pay, which at present averages only 24 shillings a week, and separate pay for overtime. As a last resort before striking, the force appeals to the government.

The famous Louis Quinze clock belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, has been pur chased by Baron Rothschild for £30,000. The publishing house of Longmans, Green

& Co., of London, has purchased the business of Rivington & Co., their rivals in the publishing trade for many years. Five persons were killed by lightning at Hamburg yesterday and six children were killed by the falling of a swing at a kinder-garten in the village of Reimskindorf.

The Tramp's Point of View. Washington Post.

"It's enough to kind of sour a man on human nature," said the tramp, "when you stop to consider how often you're called lazy because you won't do a 75-cent job of sawin' wood for a 15-cent breakfast."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station

East-West- South-North

Trains run by Central Standard Time

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 4:30 s in. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 2:55 p m. d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:80 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10

pin.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:16 am., 5:12 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO V ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm Arrive from St. Louis, 2:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

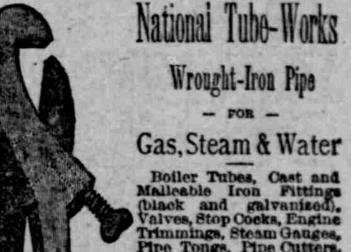
Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE

LEAVE INDIANAFOLIS.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 31-Vestibule, daily

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:8 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and a Union Station.



Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Bnildings, Store-rooms, Mills. Shops, Facto-ries, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Out and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from 4 inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

A DVERTISED LETTERS—The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Indianapolis Postoffice on Saturday, May 31, 1890. Please call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. Ladies' List.

C-Coffin, Helen and Franklin: Cradge, Mrs. Lucinday; Carroll, Miss Katie. D-Drear, Mrs. Maggie; Davison, Miss Bertha.

F-Fletcher, Mrs. Cal; Faulkner, Mrs. Polly.
G-Gibson, Mrs. Jennie; Greenleaf, Mrs. Jennie.
H-Harris, Margaret; Hudson, Miss Lodonno;
Hamilton, Adaline; Hadley, Miss Lee.
J-Jenkins, Mrs. Kate; Johnson, Mrs. E, C.; Johnson, Miss 2:1116. -Ligier, Miss Bertha C.; Loos, Sophia; Lemmons

Minnie G.; Lewis, Anna.

Mc-McCray, Miss Luella; McElwee, Edith M.

O-Owen, Miss May. P-Poe, Mrs. Cora.

R-Rausch, Mollie.
S-Spicer, Mrs. Ella; Sellers, Miss Mollie.
W-Wain, Mrs. Carrie Belle; Wright, Mrs. Mary; Wilhams, Gertie M.; Wilson, Miss Alice; Williams, Miss Stella. Gentlemen's List. A-Adkins, Geo. B.; Adams, Robt. L. B-Bielschordsky, F.; Blair, Dr. W. F.; Band, Harvey N.; Bartlett, Jno. C.; Barb, John; Blakeman, Dr. Robt.

C-Collins, Geo.; Chapman, Sam; Chamberlain, E. D-Dunn, W.; Deckison, Chas. E-Evans, Will E.; Elliott, Harry A.

G-Godfrey, Lew; Giper, Mr.
H-Howard, Albert; Hanna, Monroe; Hamilton,
Harry E.; Horton, Jas. B.; Harkrader, L. D.;
Holmes, Jonah. J-Jenkins, Geo. T.; Jones, R. J.; James, M. K-Kramer, L. M-Morgan, O. H.; Mahoney, P. J.; Moore, Jnc. P. Mc-McDowell, W. M. P-Pearson, J. D.; Puddefoot, Rev. W. G.; Pratt,

W. B.; Prout, J. C.; Pyne, Harstion.

R-Radspinner, W.

S-Sanders, Ed James; Stewart, Lon; Stewart,

Wm. L.; Soudon, Hugh F.; Sinclair, Howard D.

T-Tuller, Henry; Trefz, Gotlieb; Thompson, C. D.

V-Veach, Louis. W-Warren, G. M.; Wallace, Howard B.; Wing.

Y-Yost, Jno. B.; Yeager, Jas. L. WM. WALLACE. P. M. Where Does the "Robber Tariff" Come In?

Springfield Republican (Mug.) One who is well qualified to speak gives in another column a brighter view of the agricultural situation in Vermont than has commonly been presented of late. Competition of cheap Western lands and high local freight rates have to his mind been mainly responsible for the decline in farm values, but in spite of all this agri-culture is still a profitable industry where wisely managed. What he says about sheep is very much to the point—the dogs have got to be chained up before the hill-

Tariff and the Foreign Market. Iowa Register.

side farms can be put to the good use of

supporting large flocks of sheep.

The volume of exportations is constantly increasing under the tariff. Instead of finding foreign markets closed, the American manufacturer and producer finds more of them open every year. This country has had free trade, and it didn't export as much then as it does now. It has had a tariff for revenue only, and it didn't begin to find foreign markets for as much American produce as it does now. But under free trade and under the low or revenue tariff this country was constantly buying abroad more than it sold abroad, so that American money had to be sent abroad to make up the balance in trade.

Timely Suggestion.

In view of the fact that the firm of Harpen & Brothers have transferred their business of publishing school-books to the School-book Trust, a few pointed remarks from Harper's Weekly on the evils of trusts and other monopolies would be in order at this

In Fighting Condition.

Chicago Tribune. fective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, crippled, maimed or-Gen. John M. Palmer (at the top of his voice)—No, sir! I'm worth a hundred Blacks, or Goudys, or Bill Morrisons right now!

This Congress Is Not Built That Way.

Toledo Commercial.

It would be indeed curious if the Congress of the United States should take any cognizance of the unveiling of the monu-ment to the rebel general, R. E. Lee. Mem-bers would not be representing loyal comstituents by so doing